

**The Middle Kingdom in Crisis:
China and the Cultural Revolution**

I. End of Manchu (Qing [Ch'ing]) Rule

- A. Opium War, November 1839 to August 1842 (Canton, Hong Kong)
 - 1. Lin Zexu [Lin Tse-hsu], Imperial Commissioner
 - 2. Treaty of Nanking
 - a. treaty ports: Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, Ningpo, and Foochow
 - b. British provided with Hong Kong
 - 3. War of 1856–1860

- B. Taiping and other rebellions (1850–1864)
 - 1. Hong Xiuquan [Hung Hsiu-ch'uan] (1814–1864)
 - 2. Nien Rebellion
 - 3. Muslim Rebellions
 - 4. Manchu Response
 - a. Zeng Guofan [Tseng Kuo-fan] (1811–1872)
 - b. Li Hongqiang [Li Hung-chang] (1823–1901)

- C. Self-Strengthening Movement, 1870's–1880's
 - 1. Prince Kung (1833–1898)
 - 2. Guangxu [Kuang-hsu], Emperor (1871–1908)
 - 3. Cixi [Tz'u-hsi] (1835–1908), Empress Dowager
 - 4. French battle China for control of Vietnam, 1883–85

- D. Sino-Japanese War, 1894–95
 - 1. Western response: “carving up the melon”
 - 2. Open-Door Policy, 1899

- E. One Hundred Days of Reform, 1898
 - 1. Kang Yuwei (1858–1927), scholar and reformer
 - 2. Chang Chih-tung, *Learn*

- F. Boxer Rebellion, 1898–1900
 - 1. Quasi-religious societies
 - a. Righteous and Harmonious Fists (Yi He Quan [I-ho Ch'üan])
 - b. Fists of Public Harmony
 - c. Plum-Blossom Fists
 - 2. Failure of “Boxers” led to reforms 1901–11

- G. Republican Revolution Overthrows Ch'ing Dynasty, 1911
 - 1. Yuan Shikai [Yuan Shih-k'ai] (1859–1916), President (1912–1916)
 - 2. New Army

II. Warlord Era, 1916–1928

- A. May Fourth Incident (1919)
 - 1. Students protest Versailles Peace Treaty terms
 - 2. May Fourth Movement
 - 3. Lu Xun [Lu Hsün] (1881–1936), *Diary of a Madman* (1918): “Eat men!”
- B. Sun Zhongshan [Sun Yat-sen] (1866–1925)
 - 1. Reorganized Guomindang [Kuomintang] in 1923
 - 2. Enunciated “three principles of the people”
- C. Jiang Jieshi [Chiang Kai-shek] (1887–1975)
 - 1. Founded Whampoa [Huangpu] Military Academy, 1924
 - 2. March North (1926–1927)
 - a. ousted CCP members from officers of KMT Army, July 1926
 - b. massacre of CCP members of KMT Party, April 1927
 - 3. Beijing seized (1928)

III. Nanking [Nanjing] Decade, 1928–1937

- A. Dictatorship under Central Committee
 - 1. German military advisers replace Soviet military advisers in KMT Army
 - 2. KMT Army dominated by Whampoa clique
- B. Long March to Yen’an [Yan’an] of Chinese Communist Party (CCP), 1934–1935
 - 1. Marx’s critique does not fit Chinese conditions
 - 2. Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung] (1893–1976)
 - 3. Lenin’s critique of Imperialism

IV. War with Japan, 1937–1945

V. Civil War and Establishment of People’s Republic of China, 1945–1949

- A. Pro-Soviet period (1950–1957)
- B. “Let a thousand flowers bloom” (1957–1958)
- C. Great Leap Forward (1958–1960)
- D. Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966–1976)
 - 1. Zhou Enlai [Chou En-lai] splits with Mao
 - 2. Mao dies, 1976
- E. China After Mao
 - 1. Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-p’ing]
 - 2. “Gang of Four” — Jiang Qing [Chiang Ch’ing]